

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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A Chicago paper is gravely discussing "The Chicago River in Congress." We pity congress.

From Great Britain to Spain—isn't that quite a drop in the ambition of the American war spirit?

There is lots of gold in the Cripple Creek district. There is also lots of ice at the North Pole and lots of heat in the sun.

It looks very much as if the Cuban band wagon used in the United States senate had been enlarged very recently by the addition of several more seats.

Mr. Bryan's campaign ultimatum, "Tariff Reform and Free Silver—Not One but Both" seems to have been worn out till it is now far beyond recognition.

The man who wants to keep up with the kaleidoscope of our foreign relations will have to get out his text book on international law and brush up his recollection of its contents.

The minister who declined an invitation to open the Virginia legislature with prayer should have specified whether he thought the legislators did not need prayers, or whether he had reached the conclusion that they were past redemption.

President Cleveland has vetoed another bill just to let the people know that he still possesses the veto power and is not afraid to exercise it. There is no question that a veto now and then is a healthy reminder to the members of every legislative body.

Collis P. Huntington may have too bad a cold to permit him to appear and testify before the senate Pacific railroad committee, but that will not affect his influence over pending legislation. His influence is not usually exerted by the powers of vocal persuasion.

The late receivers of the Northern Pacific have been paying themselves at the rate of \$18,000 per annum. No wonder railroad receivers are as a rule loathe to have their roads wound up and the receiverships terminated. Jobs of that kind do not grow on every bush.

Compare the news service of The Bee with that of alleged competitors. Make the comparison yourself and be convinced that in the quality and quantity of the news presented to its readers no other paper published in these parts can even approach the standard of The Bee.

The Sunday school association has disclosed the fact that only 20 per cent of the children of school age in Omaha attend the Sunday schools of the various denominations. And yet vast sums of money are annually sent to the antipodes to convert the heathen children of benighted races.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois has risked losing the confidence of his democratic associates by publicly predicting the failure of his party candidate and the success of the republican presidential nominee. With all his faults, Governor Altgeld still has the frankness of a truthful child.

Oklahoma is trying to compete with the Cripple Creek district as a gold field where fortunes can be picked up in a minute. But Oklahoma can not pretend to be in the Cripple Creek class until it gets its holes in the ground stocked for a few hundred millions and puts the stocks on the market at from one to five cents on the dollar.

Farmers who left Nebraska two years ago under stress of crop failure in the drouth districts are said to be working their way back to their old homes, satisfied that they made a mistake in leaving them. A few examples of this kind brought to the attention of prospective settlers are the most powerful and practical arguments in favor of Nebraska as the land of agricultural promise.

Senator Carter must be given full credit for sincerity of purpose when he says the free silver republicans have no intention of breaking away from the republican party. When the free silver men see that they are in a hopeless minority in the republican ranks they will hold their republicanism above their devotion to the white metal. The democrats need not hope in a republican defection from that quarter.

IRRIGATION IN NEBRASKA.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The deficiency in normal rainfall in Nebraska in the past two or three years has not been an unmixt evil. It has stimulated irrigation in the semi-arid section of the state beyond all expectation and will soon demonstrate what can be accomplished by artificial waterways for improving the fertility of the soil.

As shown by the records in the state house, of which an exhaustive compilation made by The Bee is presented in today's issue, the canals and ditches constructed within the past three years are computed to have a capacity for irrigating more than one and one-half million acres and the canals and ditches under way when completed are calculated to carry water enough to reclaim nearly a million more acres. The capital already invested in this vast system of internal improvements is said to exceed \$60,000,000 and the authorized capitalization of the numerous incorporated irrigation companies runs up into the tens of millions.

Unfortunately, the records of the State Board of Irrigation do not afford the information upon which a reliable estimate can be based as to the immediate future of irrigation. The all-essential point is the available water supply. How much water is there available for irrigation in Nebraska? In other words, what acreage can be irrigated with the average water supply which can be depended upon for irrigating purposes? We might cover the whole state with a network of canals and ditches, but unless we have assurance that they will be filled with water at the proper season the expense and labor would be worse than wasted. We already have the example of the great Ogallala dry ditch, which was built at heavy cost and liberally subsidized, but proved to be worthless because it was engineered regardless of the water flow.

One of the objects of state control of irrigation is to regulate canal construction in accordance with the known sources of water supply. It is known that the Platte, Elkhorn and Loup Fork valleys combined, embracing over half of the irrigable land in Nebraska, can draw for irrigation purposes more than 6,000 cubic feet of water per second from the streams by which they are watered. This quantity of water can irrigate only 600,000 acres of land. Whether this limit to the available water supply has been kept in view by the various irrigation companies that are operating in that area will be disclosed when the practical test is made during the coming season. One thing is certain—that flings have been admitted and approved by the State Irrigation Board far in excess of the capacity of the available water supply.

Another menace to successful irrigation in Nebraska is the reckless over-capitalization of the irrigation companies. There is no doubt that properly located and honestly constructed irrigation canals and ditches in Nebraska will pay handsomely on the capital invested. But ditches promiscuously located and stocked and bonded for millions where only thousands are actually invested will work incalculable mischief and cause untold injury to the agricultural interests of the state. Instead of promoting the cause of irrigation, such swindling schemes will frighten away capital and retard legitimate enterprise. Nebraska has reached that stage of irrigation progress which calls for prudence on the part of canal projectors and the best engineering skill in state supervision. There will be required also at the hands of the next legislature such a revision of the irrigation laws as will afford the most ample protection against wildcat irrigation schemes and dry ditch engineering.

THE EXPENSIVE SENATE.

A few days ago resolutions were introduced in the senate by Senator Chandler which contemplate an inquiry into the expenditures of that body, with a view to making reductions, and undoubtedly the New Hampshire senator has excellent reasons for desiring to institute such an inquiry. It is a well attested fact that the expenditures of the senate have been steadily growing, for years and it is stated that the amount disbursed at each congress, as itemized in the report of the secretary of the senate and the sergeant-at-arms, shows that it is probably the most expensive legislative body in the world. The charge of extravagance made against the senate, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and which has been so often repeated during the past ten years, is based upon an analysis of its disbursements as made in writing each year under the requirements of the revised statutes. While many of the items are fixed by law, a very large proportion are determined by votes on the floor of the senate and by the judgment of the officials.

The extravagance of the senate has been frequently a subject of press criticism, but this has failed to produce any effect, and whether such an inquiry as Senator Chandler proposes would result in retrenchment is a question, so very difficult is it to bring about any reform in senatorial practices and methods. It would, however, serve to bring more impressively to public attention the extravagance of this body and perhaps create a popular sentiment for retrenchment that would exert some influence. There are men in the senate who do not favor the expensive way in which that body conducts its affairs, but the majority, being of somewhat aristocratic tendencies, are not averse to a liberal expenditure of the public money for their convenience and comfort, regardless of the condition of the revenues of the government. The saving of a few thousand dollars is not a matter of any consequence to most senators, even when the government is compelled to borrow money, if it involves the least sacrifice of senatorial comforts or even luxuries. If the house of representatives was as extravagant as the senate the cost of congress would be nearly double what it is and yet there is no valid reason why the ex-

penditures of the senate should be relatively so much greater than those of the house.

It is suggested that Senator Chandler's resolutions will probably not be permitted to be brought up for open debate, because if they should be and senators would speak their views upon the subject some interesting reading would be furnished for the American public. It is to be apprehended they will not be brought forward at all. Much depends upon how serious Senator Chandler is to have the inquiry.

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

The proposition now pending before congress to create a permanent position in the Department of Agriculture under the title of Director-in-Chief of Scientific Bureaus and Investigations commends itself to favorable consideration. There is a recognized need of a man of high scientific attainments to inaugurate and supervise experiments and inquiries that will enable the department to secure to the agricultural interests of the country their full share in the benefits of new scientific discoveries and the appliance of approved scientific methods and processes. The director-in-chief would also discharge the functions of assistant secretary of the department and will, therefore, be the ranking officer next to the secretary himself.

The creation of this position will incidentally give vitality to the principle of civil service reform in the higher branches of the public service by reason of the fact that the incumbent must be selected from outside the ranks of the politicians and will hold on good behavior. An equally forcible argument in support of the proposed office is the improved standing abroad which it would give the work of the department, especially in matters relating to the inspection of American food products intended for export. Heretofore foreign governments have been too prone to refuse recognition of the certification of American government inspectors and microscopists. With a scientific under-secretary, there would doubtless be smaller tendency among European governments to discriminate against the products of the American farm, dairy and orchard.

NOT AN ACT OF HOSTILITY.

There is an impression that if the United States should accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents it would necessarily be an unfriendly act toward Spain. This appears to be the view of the English press, whose comments on the action of the senate imply that granting belligerency to the insurgents would justify Spain in declaring war against this country. This view is erroneous. It was distinctly declared in the discussion of the resolution that passed the senate that the simple recognition of the fact of belligerency is not a casus belli; it does not mean war, and it was pointed out that although Spain acknowledged the belligerency of the confederate states within three months after the breaking out of our civil war, there was never any thought or suggestion of making this a cause of war with Spain. So when England and France recognized the confederates as belligerents it was accepted by our government as a right belonging to those nations not to be questioned. Every government must judge for itself whether it will accord belligerent rights, regardless of the opinions or wishes of the parties to a war or of any other government.

In a special message to congress in 1870, on the subject of recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans in the then existing war with Spain, President Grant said: "The question of belligerency is one of fact not to be decided by sympathies or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent state and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war; there must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war—flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, etc.—and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be above all a definite political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a state among nations capable of discharging the duties of a state and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties." The situation in Cuba at that time not conforming to these conditions General Grant refused to accord belligerent rights to the insurgents; but it is not necessary that now the government shall require all these conditions before granting belligerent rights. It may grant such action simply on the ground that its interests and the interests of its citizens demand it, and if this be done in good faith it could not fairly be challenged as an act of unfriendliness to Spain, or at any rate as a cause of war.

There is apt to be confusion regarding the granting of belligerent rights and a recognition of independence, due to the association of the two in the senate resolution. It should be understood that recognition of the insurgents as belligerents would in no way involve the recognition of their independence. The two things are widely different. Recognition of the independence of the insurgents by our government would indeed be a cause of war. A rule accepted by authorities on international law is this: "So long as a nation is engaged in a domestic war with a portion of its own members any other nation which recognizes their independence commits an act of aggression and becomes a party to the war. But it may, without offense, recognize them as belligerents." The senate resolution goes no further than to request the president to use his friendly offices with the government of Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, and while Spain would undoubtedly resent such an interposition she could hardly find in it justification for declaring war against the United States.

It is unquestionably true that in according belligerent rights to the Cuban

insurgents the United States would assume a moderate less serious responsibility, but such action would not necessarily imply that this government is unfriendly to Spain and desires other than a continuance of peaceful and amicable relations. The utterances of the Spanish newspapers are calculated to create a sentiment of hostility, but it is to be presumed the government will take as calm and more reasonable view of the matter.

ANOTHER INTEREST FOR RECIPROCIITY.

There is invested in the flour milling industry of the United States over \$200,000,000, and last year the value of the product of this industry was \$74,000,000, while it paid to labor \$27,000,000. These facts were given a few days ago to a subcommittee of the house committee on ways and means by representatives of the Millers' league, who presented their views in behalf of the policy of reciprocity. They gave some facts showing what reciprocity had done for the flour milling industry of this country. Under the agreement with Brazil the export of American flour to that country increased in two years from 645,000 barrels per year to 921,000 barrels. Since the abrogation of the agreement the trade with Brazil had fallen off about 200,000 barrels a year. Another heavy loss in this trade followed the abrogation of the reciprocity arrangement with Spain, which gave American millers practically a monopoly of the Cuban market. Many of the European countries discriminate against American flour in the interest of home millers and the only remedy for this will be found in the application of the principle of reciprocity. Countries that will not accept that principle must expect some discrimination against their products in our markets.

An investigation of the results of reciprocity has been authorized by the house of representatives and it will undoubtedly show that a very grave mistake was made in abandoning that policy. Its restoration as one of the earliest acts of the republican party when again in power is assured.

AN HONEST MONEY CAMPAIGN.

Although the popular verdict in the elections of last year was distinctly and overwhelmingly for honest money and the recent action of the representatives of the people in congress was in harmony with that verdict, it is evident that the supporters of a sound and stable currency still have work to do and that they must do it with zeal and vigor. The course of the extreme advocates of free silver among the republicans of the senate shows that they are determined to carry their demand into the national convention at St. Louis and to use all the influence and all the menace they are capable of to have their demand recognized, both in the choice of the candidate and the making of the platform. They do not really expect to accomplish anything, but the fact that they know the odds to be enormously against them will not deter the delegates to the convention from the silver states from vigorously urging the cause that takes precedence with them of all other causes, and they will threaten the inevitable loss of their states to the republican party if their demand is not acceded to. One of the free silver republican senators recently said: "The senators from the far western states are convinced that the next republican national convention will decline to nominate a candidate for the presidency upon a free coinage platform. With this assurance facing us we must trim our sails to do the best we can with our state tickets, with full belief that the electoral votes of our states will be cast against the republican nominee." This shows the spirit of most, if not all, the extreme free silver republicans, especially those who refused to allow the revenue bill to be taken up for consideration in the senate unless they could attach to it a provision for the free coinage of silver.

We do not believe these men will be able to induce the republican voters of their states to desert the republican party in sufficient numbers to deprive the party of the electoral votes of those states. The people of the silver states have other interests besides the white metal, the preservation and promotion of which is far more essential to their material progress and prosperity than the free coinage of silver. They can hope to secure proper consideration for these interests only in the event of the success of the republican party. Faith in their intelligence prompts the belief that they will not cast away the substance for the shadow and that seeing the impossibility of getting free coinage they will decline to jeopardize the success of the other party that will safeguard their other and no less important interests. Still it is necessary that the cause of honest money be earnestly and persistently advocated, in order that the popular sentiment in its favor shall suffer no decline, but rather be increased and strengthened.

The republican advocates of a sound and stable currency must make themselves so heard and their influence so felt before the meeting of the national convention that no proposition, the effect of which would be to debase the currency, will receive any consideration from that body and no man who is not prepared to stand squarely upon an honest money platform will have any chance of becoming the candidate of the party for the presidency.

AN OHIO ESTIMATE.

The Cincinnati Tribune, a warm supporter of the candidacy of Ohio's preference for the presidency, prints the following table as an estimate of the first ballot at the St. Louis convention:

Table with columns for States and candidates (Cleveland, McKinley, Bryan, etc.) and rows for various states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

temperance along sensible lines will always secure the recognition and cooperation of legislative authorities.

The new Torrens law of land registration recently put into operation in Illinois has already run up against a snag. A leading life insurance company refuses point blank to lend money on property whose title is verified only by the registration certificate. This is, of course, a very serious matter, because few people will want to own land that is not available as mortgage security. There must be some way to remedy all possible defects and to satisfy the mortgage brokers, but it may require legislation to do so. In the interval Illinois land owners will be subject to a very uncomfortable feeling.

A large number of theater managers have just entered into a combine. If this new trust aggregation will only exert itself to shut out some of the alleged theatrical companies that are traversing the country under the delusion that their members have dramatic talent, the combine will be warmly welcomed as a benefactor of all mankind.

Senator Quay is reported to be a lover of books and the possessor of the finest private library in the state of Pennsylvania. That is, however, of not half as much importance at the present moment as the question how many votes will be cast for him on the first ballot taken by the republican national convention at St. Louis.

"A heart too hard to be pierced even by a Roentgen ray" is the latest expression to indicate the phenomena that the bible refers when it says "And Tharrah's heart was hardened." Who says that language is not the product of environment and constantly subject to the principle of evolution?

Rejuvenated Resolutions.

New Year's resolutions get their second wind in Lent.

The Date of Evacuation.

England may be planning the evacuation of Egypt, but the date she has set for it is the Greek Kalends.

An Advancing Possibility.

In the future it may be necessary to specify whether you want your photograph with or without bones.

A Blow at Higher Education.

The objection to cutting the college course to three years is the fact that a young man cannot become a finished half-back in that time.

Addition and Division.

It is proposed to add to Utah a strip of Arizona on the north side of the Colorado river, because its residents have to travel 700 miles to reach the county seat. If Nevada can be thrown in the trade ought to go through.

Bright Spot in the Senate's Record.

The bill granting Mrs. Gresham a pension of \$100 a month has been passed by the senate, the first bill of that kind to be passed by the popular favor after its tenuousness on financial questions its vote on this private pension bill.

The Illinois Patriots for Omeo.

The redoubtable A. P. A.'s of Illinois protest against a statue of Pere Marquette being placed in the national capitol. They do not, however, insist on moving away from the country which Marquette did so much to open up to settlement when the A. P. A.'s of that period were carefully retaining from risking their valuable lives in pioneering enterprise.

Protecting the "Upper Classes."

"We need titles, and we need them at once, if we are to hedge our upper classes with the divine right of kings," says William Dean Howells. Have we not titles already? True, we have no dukes, counts, knights, etc., but what feudal title is really so overawing as "millionaire"? One may find counts in Europe by the score that hardly have the wealth to buy a Piedmont lunch, but when you speak of Millionaire Jones or Multimillionaire Smith in this country there is something substantial about a title, the sublimity of which is calculated to almost paralyze the noble lend-me-a-shilling crowd abroad.

Reformer Roosevelt's Fallacies.

There was one point Mr. Roosevelt did not touch in his speech. That was his enforcement of the Sunday liquor law in New York City. But it is there his sound general principle that all laws should be enforced as they are enacted. He is anxious to enforce local regulation distasteful to the people affected by it and not made by them. They ask that it be repealed, but other communities are not asked to enforce it. Under these circumstances the "enforcement of law" clashes with the right of local self-government in purely domestic matters. All laws should be enforced and so should all municipal regulations. But each municipality should be allowed to regulate its own internal affairs in accordance with its wishes, and not have regulations prescribed for it on all subjects by outsiders.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PILLET.

Chicago Post: A Virginia minister has refused to pray for the legislature. He probably thinks it useless.

Chicago Times-Herald: A Richmond minister has refused to pray for the Virginia legislature. Owing to that body's delay in passing the necessary laws to suppress gambling and other outlaws on the northern bank of the Potomac and under the very shadow of the dome of the capitol the dominion doubtless regards it past praying for.

Minneapolis Tribune: The church people in an Ohio town have threatened to boycott the local theatrical manager because he refused to cancel his engagements and close his house during a three weeks' revival. Their most effective plan of boycotting the manager is to make their religious services so attractive that the public would be willing to forego the pleasures of the stage for a season to attend.

Chicago Journal: The pope is quoted as having said to the celebrated Italian preacher, Father Zucchi, recently: "Father, write articles; they will bring more fruit than sermons, for, while the preacher's words can be written for the newspapers to reach, and people read them who never go to a sermon." His holiness is our kind of folks. He isn't half bad himself at getting things into the papers, no matter how long the allocation he may write or the encyclical he sketch. So long as his holiness keeps on advertising the merits of good newspapers the journal will undertake to print all the good things he writes at the top of the column, next to straight reading matter.

THE SALVATION ARMY RUCTION.

New York World: That feeling is quite as strong in the American mind today as it was a few times the declaration of independence. If there is to be any government in this country it must be an American government, and if there is to be any Salvation Army it must be an American Salvation Army. The whole affair merely a family quarrel is the title to all the property of the army, vast and widely scattered, in the name of the father and his sons?

Kansas City Star: It was probably a mistake for General Booth to order Ballington and Mrs. Booth to relinquish their command in America. It was a mistake in the latter not to submit without parley or question to the decree from the head of the army that he was a worse blunderer than any that had yet been made for Ballington and Mrs. Booth to think of setting up an independent army in opposition to the parent organization.

Chicago Tribune: The remarkable growth and prosperity of the Salvation army have been largely the outcome of unity, obedience and discipline, of the personal influence of General Booth, and of his great executive ability. Any movement to divide the army may have the result to diminish its power for good. Such an outcome would be considered as calamity by all persons who have the interests of the submerged tenth of the slums and gutters at heart.

Chicago Record: If he does take the course of forming an independent branch he will need to be doing that in the name of the Salvation army, William Booth, did in 1861, when he turned from the work of a Methodist preacher to undertake the formation of the Salvation army. Ballington Booth, if he decides to break away from the main organization, may point out that in acting according to his own best light he is merely following the precedent made honorable in the annals of the army.

Minneapolis Times: The row in New York is supposed by some to have been a feeler on the part of Ballington Booth. He was anxious to see whether he was strong enough to establish an independent corps on this side of the Atlantic. His insipient rebellion appears to be a complete failure, and he has lost his job and gained no respect by his flighty attempt to play the political game. The high toned Christians who have coddled Commander Booth have done him no good, nor have they raised themselves particularly in the eyes of the Christian world.

Globe-Democrat: The Salvationists perform a service that is of decided advantage to society. Their methods are peculiar but well adapted to the ends they have in view. They have won popular respect in all of the large cities by their industrious and practical devotion to the interests of morality, of charity and of philanthropy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this crisis in their affairs will be so adjusted as to avert serious consequences and permit them to go forward in their sphere of usefulness with the greatest possible measure of success.

Buffalo Express: The trouble in the Salvation army seems to be due to the unwillingness of Americans to submit even in church affairs to the autocratic government which General William Booth established for the army. Ballington Booth recognized this and relaxed the system somewhat, thereby enabling the army to obtain a strong hold in this country, though up to his time its work had been generally unsuccessful. Now the elder Booth appears to have made up his mind that the time has come for bringing the American branch under the same autocratic power that rules the organization elsewhere. He is likely to regret it.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Judging by the sounds emitted, Prof. Corbett does not fear Prof. Fitzsimmons' knowledge of anatomy—at long range.

The shillieship of the Queenborough block, who married an actress to avert starvation, has fallen heir to a fortune in Australia. A fool for luck.

The recent argument between the college classes at Monmouth, Ill., served to bring into prominence the student's grasp of anatomical subjects. One student was argued to death and many crippled.

It is pride, rather than virtue, that causes poor old Spain to reject the Cuban patriots' offer of \$100,000,000 for freedom. Still, it must be admitted that, as a real estate investment, the island is worth more than that. The bill providing for the cession to the United States government of the strip of land comprising the Palisades along the west shore of the Hudson river has passed the New Jersey senate and is expected to pass the house in a few days. The bill in its general provisions is a duplicate of the one signed by Governor Morton last week, ceding the Palisades within the jurisdiction of New York to the federal government, to be used as a military reservation.

The pawnbroker institution established in New York a year or more ago by philanthropist Charles F. Johnson, of the Frivolous Loan society, has so far proved a success. It lent over \$600,000 last year on \$5,038 pledges, of which 23,780 were redeemed. The rate of interest charged was 1 per cent a month, which is far below the usual charges in such business, and the institution not only paid all expenses, but yielded nearly 7 per cent net to the men who advanced the capital.

There is considerable concern in Boston about the future of James Russell Lowell's magnificent old home in Cambridge, at the gateway of Mount Auburn cemetery. The house is the property of the poet's daughter, but the land adjoining it is in the hands of real estate speculators. Some of the lots will soon be cut up into building lots unless the property is rescued. The house is an old story mansion, one of the best still standing in an excellent condition in Cambridge, and it is an object of great and increasing interest to thousands of visitors from all over the world. It would make a most desirable museum.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Puck: He—I may as well be candid and tell you, dear, that you are not the first girl that I have kissed.

Harper's Bazar: "Charlie," said Mrs. Newbrier, "mamma and the girls are coming to spend a month with us."

Detroit Free Press: "How are you keeping, Miss Louise?"

Boston Globe: She—What a pity that Miss Vere de Vere should have lost her good name.

Philadelphia Record: Old Maid—is this the newspaper office?

Atholton Globe: In the east the women buy dresses of different styles.

Washington Star: "Her fiancé is a pronounced anarchist," said the girl to her young woman.

Boston Transcript: Aunt Maria—Did he ever say anything which would lead one to think that he wished to make you his wife?

New York Herald: "This is leap year, I know," said the maid; "but do not think I could so far forget my maidenly modesty as to propose to a man."

Judge: "This is leap year," remarked the maiden, timidly, "and I am disposed to avail myself of my sex's privilege, Mr. Thimblethrust, love you. Will you marry me?"

Indianapolis Journal: "Before they are married," said the Cuffed Philosopher, "I usually takes him at least half an hour to tear himself away from her presence."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A lilled stream of shadowed waterway. Cool and replete, untroubled by the sun, Where even Echo sleeps, silent eye.

Dream-shadows hide within those depths untroubled. And voices haunt the drowsy silence sweet, And like the downward rush of startled bird, Faith's remembrance of long-silenced feet, The mornday passeth unobserved, and let Unmarked the night descend, starry-crested power that rules the organization elsewhere. He is likely to regret it.

Advertisement for BROWNING, KING & CO., featuring illustrations of a woman in a dress and a man in a suit, with text promoting their clothing and hats.